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VOLUME 5. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1871. NUMBER 35.

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Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

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Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

History of the Statue and Its Maker—How and Where the Image Was Made—A Profitable Venture for a Farmer's Boy—An Original Genius.

BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 18.—The world must confess that it was never humbugged so brilliantly as it was a year ago last summer by the discovery of the petrified man near Syracuse, N. Y. The Cardiff Giant was the work of no ordinary genius. The man that could conceive and successfully carry out such a master-piece of jugglery is a character. I propose to give a short account of the individual and of his mysterious enterprise.

A sign in front of a fine new brick building in this place bears the inscription, "Geo. Hull, manufacturer and dealer in foreign and domestic cigars." Inside the building are evidences of quite an extensive business. Uncontradicted rumor says that both building and business have been established with capital earned to the proprietor by the Cardiff Giant, of which he was also the sole originator, manufacturer and perpetrator. Mr. Hull is now in his 49th year. He was born at Sidney's Ford, on the Connecticut River, between Hartford and Springfield. Here he lived on a farm till he was 28. Through his youth, which was filled with remarkable incidents, he cultivated his peculiar mind in a very peculiar way, almost wholly without books; but, after all, in a way just as well adapted as any other to fit him for making the Cardiff Giant. He was a born inventor. A harness "snap" invented by him has come into universal use. His parents were Puritans—sturdy old Connecticut people. The young man was brought up in the most implicit obedience to his good Puritan mother's religious faith. But at the age when the reasoning powers begin to supersede the simplest trust of childhood he began to launch out into free-thinking, and then for the first time he set himself to reading. His books were exclusively those of religious philosophy. Cutting loose from the faith in which he had been bred, he invented daring theories of his own upon religious matters. His theological inventions were, abstractedly speaking, very unfortunate, though, practically, they earned for him all the money he possesses in the world; for the Cardiff Giant—the source of his fortune—was the direct upshot and result of his metaphysics, and that in this wise: The young skeptic, coming to manhood, possessed a tolerable knowledge of the polemical literature of religion. He had read something on both sides, though, of course, generally on the wrong side. He had devoured everything that savored of rational philosophy, whether found in David Hume's writings or in *The Springfield Republican*. Thus he had become quite decently fortified in infidelity, and liked nothing better than to show off his pyrotechnic arguments against religion, by engaging in discussions with clergymen, deacons and church elders. It was in the midst of one of these discussions that there flashed upon his mind the conception of John Henry Cardiff, the Onondago Giant of Gypsum.

At the age of twenty-eight the young, but confirmed, skeptic left the paternal farm to make his own independent fortune in the world. Chance guided his footsteps to Binghamton, then one of the flourishing large villages of interior New York. Charmed with the resemblance of the Chenango Valley to the rich flat-lands of the Connecticut, he sought him out a few fertile acres two miles north of the village, and transplanted there his old Connecticut occupation of tobacco-raising. On this farm he stayed fifteen years, and besides arguing all his religious neighbors out of their senses, he continued to pay for his land, and afterward to support his old parents under his own roof. At the end of this fifteen years he found himself in possession of a—for a farmer—comfortable little fortune, being worth, when the important crisis in his life came, say $5,000. This was about 1863. The war was then making men restless, and driving them hither and thither on all sorts of mad erraads, either of fortune or military glory. The Broome county tobacco-planter was infected, and taking his family, he started for "the West." He went to Wisconsin, and then to Iowa. He never forgot his skeptical arguments. Wherever he went, no clergyman or preacher, Protestant or Catholic, Hebrew or Greek, escaped his batteries. Many were the nights that he sat up till morning arguing on theological matters. One dark, stormy winter's evening at Ackley, Hardin county, Iowa, he was sitting by the dying bed of a man named Ogden. The village pastor had been called in, and he too was a watcher in the sick room. True to his instincts, Mr. Hull called out the aged divine in vindication of his belief. From a measured and slow conversation they advanced to a heated discussion, which prolonged itself into an argument, and continued till nearly morning. Debating upon the veracity of the Old Testament history, the skeptic stated his conviction that the first two chapters of Genesis, giving the history of the Creation, were false. This the venerable clergyman stoutly contested, expressing the most implicit faith in the narrative of the Creation, and in the fact that our first parents were more nearly perfect than their descendants have proved to be. "There were giants in those days, you know," said the clergyman. "What evidence have you that there were giants?" demanded his antagonist. "Why, some have been found, sir," replied the zealous but imprudent clergyman.

Retiring to bed about daybreak, the heated brain of the skeptical debater reflected long upon what seemed to him the bigotry of religious zealots. "They are ready to believe anything," he argued with himself. "No matter how improbable, they take stock in anything that affords them an argument. I verily believe that old gentleman would believe a sack of hard salt was Lot's wife, if it were properly shown him. Hundreds of people would believe in a stone image of one of the sons of Anak if they should find it already manufactured and couldn't discover its origin." Then flashed on him a full conception of John Henry Cardiff, the Onondago Giant. It sprang up in his heated brain in full panoply. Every detail was there; the stone image, its burial and discovery, and the fortune to be made out of showing it to thousands of the credulous at fifty cents a head! It is wonderful how works of genius thus flash on the inspired brain. Nothing was lacking of the complete Cardiff Giant in that first conception; the exact form of the image resuscitated from antiquity; its peculiar posture, unlike that of statues of gods and men, proving it conclusively to be not an image but a petrifaction; the very pores of the skin, showing that the stone once had flesh and blood and a vascular system—all had their place in that first conception of genius. Then there was the complete scheme of the fortune to be made from selling out half and quarter and eighth interests. In only one single respect did the idea differ from the final realization. That was in respect to size. The sons of Anak, to be like themselves, must surely be sixteen feet in height; and of that stature it was determined that the fossil man should be made, to the uttermost cubit. The difficulty of finding a stone sufficiently large, however, caused the giant to abate in his final actual length to ten feet, eleven inches.

From that night, uneasy rested the head that gave birth to that marvelous conception. The secret was kept locked tightly there, however, for eighteen months. Nothing was added to or substracted from the original design, and the only thing developed was the money and the pluck necessary to carry the thing through. At length, in the early summer of 1867, the decision was taken. Mr. Hull brought back his family to Binghampton, and started again immediately for the West to begin work. At that time not one other soul had been made participator in the mysterious project. Even wife and children were in total ignorance of the object of the return to Binghampton, and the immediate journey of the husband and father to the West. On his arrival in Wisconsin, Mr. H., beginning to hunt for land, felt the want of a partner; yet to whom could he confide a project which rested so entirely on profound secrecy? But the creator of pre-adamite man was also a good reader of his fellow-men.—He became acquainted with a Mr. F., from Morrison, Ill. F. was then engaged in the patent-right business. He was a successful man. He appeared to be a man who could keep a secret. So he was picked out for a partner. Gradually, but fully, the scheme was developed to the attentive F. The successful patent-right vender replied at once that he was ready to "go in." He would put in capital, but could not spare the time. But the time and personal aid was just what was needed most of all; and so, after exposing the secret, the offer must be rejected, and no good come of it! Yet one good did come of it. F. told of an acquaintance living in Chicago, one B., who had more time, and would also "go in." Though B. was never made a partner, yet it was in his barn in Chicago that John Henry Cardiff's noble image was afterward sculptured. Moreover, the confidence shared by the moneyed but busy F. was never betrayed.

Failing of getting a partner, the plucky giant-maker set out again alone. He heard of vast gypsum deposits near Fort Dodge, Iowa. After visiting and surveying the gypsum he determined that the material was exactly that of petrified giants, and so he bought an acre of the quarry land, being three miles below Fort Dodge, on the east side of the river, paying $100 for it. Then drills, crowbars, blasting implements, and powder was bought, and the first step toward revolutionizing geology commenced one bright morning in August. Four men were hired to help quarry out the stone.—They were compelled to excavate to a depth of fifteen feet before any pieces of stone sufficiently large were found. Even then the layers seemed too thin for a prime giant; so work was suspended for a few days, and further prospecting for a better quarry was done. The giant-builder heard by report that at a spot a mile to the east the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company was engaged in constructing a culvert, and was quarrying large pieces of gypsum for the arch. Going there, he found some beautiful large sections that seemed especially made for embodying the fossil remains of a giant. Quarrymen were hired to get out as large a piece as possible. By successful "feathering," a huge fragment of gypsum, 12 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 2 feet thick, was separated from the rock. That fragment is to day the Cardiff Giant. The stone thus procured was forty-five miles from the nearest railroad station. A contract was therefore made with a teamster to carry it this forty-five miles for $125. He hitched on all the horses he could get and tugged at it three days, getting it along only two miles, and then abandoned the job. The generous giant-killer paid the discouraged teamster $20 and let him go. Then a new contract was made with another man to complete the job at $150. It was agreed that the stone should be at Boonesboro' in three days; and its owner was told that he need give himself no uneasiness about it. So he betook his wearied brain and body to the Boonsboro' tavern, and rested one week, awaiting the arrival of the rough gem. Morning and evening he looked out of the window to see the big stone come into the village, but in vain. At last he returned to the spot and found the gypsum lying just where he had left it. Indefatigable genius again thrown back on its resources must apply its shoulder to the wheel. Hull himself hired horses, hitched them on, and slowly but steadily the stone moved toward Boonsboro'. The journey lasted three weeks. But the railroad finally reached, John Henry started on the first of his numerous railroad journeys, marked in black paint, "G. Hull, Chicago, Ill."

Before the stone reached Chicago Mr. Hull, going on before it, had consulted with Mr. F.'s friend B—, engaged him in the place, and rented of him his barn. This barn is situated on Clark street, on the north side of the city beyond Lincoln Park. The stone block was taken in the barn at night. B. also knew of men that were handy with a stone-chisel. Two of them—both Germans—were engaged to apply their art to John Henry's physiognomy. The head workman had done considerable ornamental stone-work in Chicago, and perhaps possessed some slight suspicions of the sculptors art. He of course must be initiated into the secret, and that of course raised the price of his wages. He was paid $10 per day, and was a lazy workman at that. The remarkable genius who had conceived the work, after all, was obliged to supply the better part of the handicraft for the work of sculpture. First, several clay images were made. Every effort was put forth to avoid any likeness to a statue. The peculiar position in which the giant has been seen by so many visitors is the result of this strenuous endeavor. Finally, a clay image was made satisfactory to all requirements and the work of reproducing it in the block of gypsum commenced. The German head employee frequently bolted, demanding more pay, so that Hull himself was obliged to do a large part of the work. But the statue gradually advanced toward completion. At the end of three months, there stood John Henry, naked, bald and picturesque. But nature herself requires more than a sculptor's chisel for her imitation. The very pores of the skin must be represented on John Henry's body. To this end the following device was resorted: A circular piece of card-board, the size of a watch crystal, was cut out. The hand was pressed on this, leaving prints of the skin's pores. Darning needles were pressed through the card-board at the points marked by these prints. Then the needles were fixed in place by plaster of Paris; and into plaster of Paris was poured melted lead, thus forming a handle. The tool so made was in fact a heavy hammer, with the darning-needle points projecting from its face. Then the whole body of the mysterious giant was carefully pecked over. Especial care was used to make the marks plain and deep under John Henry's nose, in the place where modern giants wear their moustaches. Finally, the whole body had three separate baths of sulphuric acid, giving it a rusty, dingy appearance, and carrying the date of its origin back at least 2,000 years.

Now, that the giant was finished, came the hardest work of all—that of getting him into market—if we may apply a modern phrase to so ancient a subject. This petrified man weighed 2,900 pounds, and even to move it was a great task; but to move it out of the city and away in secrecy—there was the rub. But the same indomitable genius triumphed here as everywhere previously. The giant was measured, and a mammoth box of two-inch plank was constructed for him. The driver who brought this box was intensely curious to learn its purpose, and was only half satisfied by being told that it was for the conveyance of marble. Nevertheless he went off, leaving the box in front of the barn door. Late at night it was taken into the barn, a derrick made, the image raised and placed in the huge coffin; the lid was spiked down, and the whole box was strapped around and around with sturdy iron strips one-eighth of an inch thick and one and one-half inches wide. The next day John Henry Cardiff figured on the waybills at the freight depot, under the direction of "George Olds, Union, Broom County, New York." It had been the intention of the projector to bury the giant in a Western prairie, and afterward to emigrate thither. But it was found, when the statue was completed, that funds were lacking for transporting it to the West and for procuring and fitting up an emigrant wagon for carrying out the scheme. It was therefore decided, by that ill luck, that the image should be shipped to Binghampton, so that its owner, having the giant at home, could take his own time and wait for the capital to come to hand. Union, whither the box was shipped, is the next railroad station west of Binghampton. Mr. Hull himself came to Binghampton and rejoined his family, after an absence of nine months devoted exclusively to his mysterious project. The problem now was where to bury the giant. It was the summer of 1868. A great sensation had just been caused by the discovery of a cave in the earth at Salisbury, Conn. Report described this as a second Mammoth Cave, full of all sorts of relics and remains of remote antiquity. "Here is the place for them to discover a fossil giant," said the giant-killer, and he started at once for Salisbury. But the owner of the new found Machpelah demanded a fabulous price for it, and the giant was compelled to abandon his intentions against Connecticut. Something must speedily be done, however, for the stone man was now on his way East, and must be taken away from the railroad station as soon as it should arrive. At this point it occurred to the unfailing genius of our giant builder that he had an acquaintance, one Newell, withal a shrewd fellow, living near Syracuse, New York. His residence was in the middle of that famed "Onondago Hollow," where geology places an ancient inland sea, and where rumor speaks of wonderful fossil discoveries. To Onondaga therefore went the father of giants. He found Newell, gently broached the subject to him, and discovered that Barkis was willing, and not only willing but anxious to get a shore in the proprietorship of the forthcoming wonder. After some bargaining it was stipulated that Newell should receive a one-eighth interest for his services in the affair. On looking over Newell's farm Mr. Hull discovered a spot of sunken ground near the barn, which appeared to be the location of an abandoned well. "Now, Newell, there's our spot," said Anack, the father of giants; you commence a well there, draw stone for curbing, tell all your neighbors that you are going to open a well for your cattle next summer, and there's our game." Newell replied that he could play that. "Well, you want to study on that one point, and not tell anybody, not even your wife." "But, after all, I believe Newell blowed on me," said Mr. Hull, in describing the result.

THE BURIAL AND THE RESURRECTION.

Hull now returned home, and waited a week for the arrival of the giant at Union. At the end of that time he sent two men and four horses for the big box consigned to "George Olds." They loaded the box on the wagon and started for Cardiff, some 70 miles distant. People along the road frequently asked about the contents of the strange-looking box. The usual reply was, "It's Jeff. Davis"—an individual whose memory was then just dying out of the world. The drivers of this wagon were relatives of Mr. Hull, and were good, trusty fellows. It was so arranged that they should arrive at Cardiff in the night. So, stopping at Newell's house about midnight, they unloaded the vast box, covered it up in a mass of chaff at the barn door, and in twenty minutes had driven away again, leaving the barn-yard alone to darkness and the unsuspicious looking mass of chaff. In this ignoble condition lay the wonderful giant for three or four weeks. At the end of that time a derrick was finished and shipped by railroad to Cardiff. That night Hull and Newell removed the sleeping giant from his bed of straw to the "well" and buried him. Home at last in mother earth, John Henry now awaits the trump of the Harvard College professors to awake him into the famous antediluvian man. He waited just one year. During the Winter, Newell drew stone for building his "well." When curious neighbors made inquiries about it he explained something as follows: "Waal, you see, them cattle of mine have a derned hard time of gettin' through the mud to the creek to drink, and I'm goin' to have a well for 'em here at the barn." Then receiving the full approbation of his neighbors (without which it is so impossible to do any new thing on a farm), Mr. Newell proceeded in the Summer to open his well. When they had dug down a few feet the giant was discovered lying on his side, just as he had lain for 2,100 years, by the very marks of the earth surrounding. Curious neighbors returned to gaze. Rumor spread the report. Citizens of Syracuse came up in flocks to see the wonder. Crowds on crowds now came to see. Newell swore that he wouldn't have his grass trodden down anyhow, and covered up the hole again.—This was too much for human curiosity. The crowd demanded a sight at the mysterious giant, and offered to raise money to pay for the destruction of crops. So it finally, naturally, though wholly unexpectedly, you know, came about that 50 cents was charged as an admittance fee. At this price over 5,000 persons visited the giant daily. A special excursion train was run from Rochester. Scientific men pricked up their ears from afar, and came in crowds, put on their spectacles, examined, saw the pores in the skin, saw the versimilitude of nature, and pronounced the discovery a fossil. A delegation from Harvard College finally settled it for the country that John Henry Cardiff was no less than a pre-adamite man, who completely overthrew the Old Testament. Of all the savans who drew near in awe only one ventured to doubt. This was a young sandy-haired professor from Yale, who pretended to discover straws and bits of chaff in the dirt, and to see evidences of recent digging. But he was speedily suppressed, and science triumphed.

The giant was now well on the market—a fact of more interest to Mr. Hull than even the victory of science. Immense offers for shares in the concern were made by showmen. The projector and owner of the giant came on the ground to negotiate with them.

The men who bought out the original shares were Messrs. Wescott, Higgings, and Gillett, of Syracuse, Spencer, of Utica, and Hamman of Homer, N. Y. Afterward, Messrs. Fitch, and Ellis & Co., bankers, in Syracuse, bought another eighth at $15,000. The final eighth was still owned by the manufacturer, Mr. Hull. He retained his share till April, 1871, when he sold it out in Boston. When asked how much money he had made out of the enterprise, Mr. Hull replied that he didn't care to give the precise figures, "but that he had made enough so that he wasn't pinched," and added that he expected a still further addition to his income by the publication of a book containing the full history of the affair. "The expense," said he, "of getting up the thing till the final day of planting it at Cardiff was just $2,600; what I have received above that is clear gain." When I inquired as to the present whereabouts of the giant, Mr. Hull replied that he did not know just where it was on exhibition now, and, heaving a sigh at the agony caused him at parting with his pet, he described the last occasion when he saw it. This was at New Haven last Spring. His hotel landlord urged him to go down town to see the greatest wonder of the age. "And go this morning," said he, "for the professors are just now gone down to examine it." So he went down. The exhibitor, Gotts, espied the towering form of the giant's father, and pointed him out to a grayhaired professor, who was engaged in examining John Henry beneath a microscope. "That man made this image!" exclaimed the indignant professor: "*never*, that is unless he is more than 1,200 years old!" So it seems the giant still has his believers.

A WONDERFUL CONJURER.

A STORY THAT WE DO NOT BELIEVE.

About the beginning of the present century, a species of the Cagliostro, or rather a superior kind of Wizard of the North, made his appearance in St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvelous performances. His name was Pirnetti, and his fame is yet in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Pirnetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him; and one day it was announced to the conjurer that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being seven o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers presided over the Czar, had met, but the conjurer was absent. Surprised and displeased, the Czar pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after seven.—Pirnetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour passed, half an hour, and no Pirnetti! Messengers who had been sent in search of him returned unsuccessful. The anger of the Czar, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations. At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened, and the gentleman of the chamber announced Pirnetti, who presented himself with a calm front, and the serenity of one who had done nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased; but Pirnetti assumed an air of astonishment, and replied with the greatest coolness, "Did not your Majesty command my presence at seven o'clock precisely?"

"Just so!" exclaimed the Czar, at the height of exasperation.

"Well, then," said Pirnetta, "let your Majesty deign to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just seven o'clock."

The Czar, pulling out his watch violently, in order to confound what he considered a piece of downright insolence, was completely amazed. The watch marked seven o'clock. In turn all the courtiers drew out their watches which were found as usual, exactly regulated by that of the sovereign. Seven o'clock! indicated with a common accord all the watches and clocks of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifest in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar faintly smiled, Pirnetti addressed him:

"Your Majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at court; it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sire. If you consult it now, you will find that it marks the real time."

The Czar again drew forth his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past eight; the same reflection had taken place in all the watches of those present, and in the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performances, the Czar, after having complimented Pirnetti, brought back to his remembrance that in the course of the evening's amusements he had declared that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire, everywhere!" replied the conjurer, with modest assurance.

"What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace, were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?"

"Into this palace, sire, or even into the apartment of your Majesty, quite as easily as I should enter into my own house," said Pirnetti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "at mid-day to-morrow I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusements—one thousand rubles. Come and get them. But I forewarn you that the doors shall be closed and carefully guarded."

"To-morrow at mid-day I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your Majesty," replied Pirnetti, who bowed and withdrew.

The gentlemen of the household followed the conjurer to make sure that he quitted the palace; they accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of police surrounded the dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened. These orders were strictly enforced, confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by the soldiery. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security, all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour affixed for Pirnetti's interview with the Czar, the chamberlain on service brought to his majesty a dispatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was reported from the Minister of Police that Pirnetti had not left home.

"Aha! he has found out the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it," observed the Czar, with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated, the door which communicated from the bedroom of the Czar to the cabinet opened, and Pirnetti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and, after a momentary silence, he said: "Are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sir," he replied; but I am only an humble conjurer, with no ambition save that of amusing your Majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, "are the thousand rubles for last night, and a thousand for this day's visit."

Pirnetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who, with a thoughtful air inquired of him, "Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week, unless your Majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn."

"No," hastily observed the Czar, "it is not my intention to detain you; and, moreover," continued he, with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you found your way into this palace."

"I could do so, sire," said Pirnetti; "but far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical powers."

Pirnetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal; it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian Capital by something surpassing his previous efforts; therefore, on the evening preceding the day fixed for his departure he announced that he should leave St. Petersburg the following day at 10 o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment! Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude eager to witness this marvelous departure.

The spectators at these various gates all declared that at 10 o'clock precisely Pirnetti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through. "He walked at a slow pace and with head erect, in order to be better seen," they said; "and he bade us adieu in a clear and audible voice." These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to inspect the passports of travelers. The inscription of Pirnetti's passports was inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the North or South, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

A WAR INCIDENT.—The latest "singular coincide" is related by a New York paper. Just after the battle of Winchester, a Federal and Confederate soldier lay side by side—one from Pennsylvania and the other from Virginia. The soon became warm friends, but finally got well and separated, and never heard of one another afterwards. Eight years have now passed since the separation, which was very affectionate, and each regarded the other as dead. Lately the Pennsylvania soldier stopped at a Louisville hotel, and, while seated in the sitting room entered into conversation with a gentleman, and soon learned that his new acquaintance was the identical Confederate soldiers who lay beside him in a Winchester hospital. But the strangest part of the coincidence is, that each was twice wounded afterward, each remained in the army until the close of the rebellion, and each alike went through the various grades of rank at nearly the same time, and both having the same rank when the war ended.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : : OCT. 7, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
Of Philadelphia.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER,
Of Lawrence County.

DISTRICT.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:

THADDEUS BANKS, ESQ., Hollidaysburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

HON. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

COUNTY.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Prothonotary—J. K. HITE, Ebensburg.
Assoc'te Judges—JNO. FLANAGAN, Johnst'n. R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.
District Attorney—W. H. SECHLER, Ebensb'g.
Treasurer—JOHN COX, Conemaugh Borough.
Commissioner—W. D. M'CLELLAND, Johnst'n.
P. H. Direc'r—JAS. FARREN, Washington Tp.
Co. Surveyor—H. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
Auditor—W. A. B. LITTLE, Allegheny Twp.

NEXT TUESDAY!

The importance of the election to take place next Tuesday cannot be overstated. It is of vast importance to the taxpayers of the State that an honest and competent man should be elected Auditor General. That officer may almost be said to carry the key of the Treasury in his own pocket. He is the sworn guardian of the people's money, and if he is dishonest or will corruptly lend himself in aiding and abetting the profligate *rings* that are constantly seeking fraudulently to filch money from the Treasury under the cloak of specious and improvident legislation, the wrong and injury that may be done by him is almost incalculable. An instructive lesson of the amount of evil that may be inflicted on the people of the State by an inefficient or dishonest Auditor General is taught by the enormous robbery and embezzlement of George O. Evans. That disgraceful swindle is fresh in the recollection of all, and ought to impress its warning indelibly on the minds of the people. Does any man of intelligence believe that if General M'Candless had had control of the affairs of the Auditor General's office since April, 1867, as John F. Hartranft has had, Evans could have perpetrated so stupendous a fraud—that the Legislature would have assembled *four* times since Evans was appointed the agent of the State, and not one word of information be communicated to that body of the amount of money he had received from the general government, and what disposition had been made of it? William M'Candless is made of sterner and very different material, and his whole life is a guarantee that he would never connive at peculation or a fraudulent appropriation of the public funds. Stanton, the radical candidate, was nominated by a faction or a ring composed of a set of public plunderers, well known at Harrisburg, whose open and notorious business for years has been to plunder the Treasury in innumerable and dishonest ways. If Stanton should be elected he will be the mere creature of this scheming and corrupt cabal, and will be prepared to do their bidding. How important is it, then, to the people to have an honest, high minded, conscientious man like General M'Candless to watch over and guard their money against the rapacity of this horde of public plunderers.

Another reason why the coming election is an important one, and especially so to the Democracy of Cambria county, is, that it will be the duty of the next Legislature to apportion the State into Congressional districts. The Democracy of Cambria want a representative at Harrisburg who will take care of their political interests, and who will not permit them to be swallowed up in the greedy maw of radicalism. If William H. Rose is elected that game will not succeed, but if through sheer and criminal indifference Samuel Henry, who is a bitter and uncompromising radical, should succeed, then as soon might we expect mercy and protection for the lamb from its old and hereditary enemy, the wolf, as to look for even-handed justice to be meted out to the Democratic party by such an unyielding Republican as Samuel Henry. He is the peculiar representative of a power in the radical party that now controls the legislation of the country, both national and State, and whose watchword is "Death to the Democracy!" If he is elected, no man is so arrant a fool as not to know that it could only have been done by Democratic votes. Is there a Democrat worthy of the name in Cambria county who will knowingly and designedly contribute to that result? Suppose that he is elected by the votes of good-natured, easy Democrats, and that *his* vote is the pivot on which turns the political complexion of the House of Representatives, can any unreflecting Democrat who has been seduced into his support exclaim, "Thou canst not say I did it?" Would he not in his shame and remorse rather feel like calling on the mountains to cover him and hide him from the swift wrath of a betrayed and an outraged party? How any Democrat who loves his party and its principles can willingly incur the such a heavy responsibility, is beyond our conception. It is no time to trade horses while crossing a stream, and every Democrat, when he casts his ballot next Tuesday, ought to feel as if the result of the election *might depend upon his own vote.* If there is *one* Democrat in Cambria, or a *sufficient* number of Democrats, after a calm review of the situation and the weighty responsibility resting upon him and them, who is or are prepared to be *misrepresented* at Harrisburg, then on *his* and *their* heads be the consequences of their own folly. If they will show themselves to be wilfully and fatally blind to the consequences of their own act—if they will sow the whirlwind in order to reap the storm—if they will deliberately put a weapon into the hands of the enemy with which to knock out their own brains—the Democracy of Cambria, while it *can* and *will* survive the blow, will not forget the false treachery of those who inflicted it.

Reducing the Public Debt.

It is made a matter of constant boast by the radical press that the present administration is paying off the public debt at about the rate of *eight* millions of dollars a month, or *one hundred* millions a year. If this system should be continued for the next twenty-five years the national debt would be entirely extinguished. Can this policy of a hasty reduction of the public debt be sustained on any correct principle and with a due regard for the true interests of the people. We maintain that it clearly cannot. The public debt is a result of the late civil war and was solely incurred in the gigantic efforts required for its suppression.—That war was not fought alone for the present generation, but was waged also for the benefit of those who are to succeed us. The future will share in its advantages as well as the present—it was fought as much for posterity as for those now on the busy scene of action, and on no principle of justice ought the present generation, through whose sacrifice of life and treasure it was brought to a successful termination, be compelled to pay the entire debt incurred in bringing about that result. Every principle of equity would declare that a portion if not the whole of this heavy burden should be borne by those who will follow us. It has not been the custom of other nations to oppress and impoverish their people by the speedy liquidation of a great public debt, contracted for war purposes, but to be content with the payment of its annual interest, leaving the principal to be taken care of by other men and other times.—One would suppose from the boasting tone of the radical papers that boundless praise is due to Grant's Secretary of the Treasury for reducing the debt *eight* millions of dollars a month, and they make that claim. Now, when the fact is stated that the radical party during the last fiscal year wrung from the people almost *four hundred millions* of dollars by means of the tariff, internal revenue, and other sources, it will be seen how very easy it is to appropriate the sum of eight millions each month towards the payment of the nation's debt. Any man or any administration could perform a feat so simple as that when the people are compelled to furnish the money with which to do it.—It ought to stop, and then the heavy and crushing weight of taxation which now oppresses the laboring man could be very materially reduced. That will not be done however as long as the people blindly continue the radical party in power.

WE understand it is charged against Mr. Rose in some sections of the county, that at the instance of the Cambria Iron Company, he (Rose) procured the passage of a law last winter, relating to the assessment of taxes in Cambria county, under the provisions of which any owner of property may appeal from the decision of the County Commissioners to the Court of Common Pleas. The charge is false.—The same law applies to Schuylkill, Dauphin, Somerset and Indiana counties.—The Cambria Iron Company had nothing to do with the passage of the law, so far as we know. Before its passage the Commissioners of this county were consulted on the subject, and gave it their approval. The law is merely discretionary, and was simply intended to afford a remedy in the courts to any property holder who felt himself aggrieved by the action of the County Commissioners. Is there anything wrong about that? The law is a fair one for any person who sees proper to avail himself of it, and we pity the intelligence of the man who can be induced to vote against Mr. Rose because he was instrumental in procuring its passage.—No man can be imposed upon by a charge so utterly weak and contemptible.

THE most notable political event that has occurred for some time was the *bottling up* of Ben Butler last week by the Massachusetts Radical State Convention. Butler had set his mind and heart upon the Governorship of that State, as the stepping-stone to still higher political preferment, but he was ruthlessly stricken down in the house of his radical friends and his Presidential aspirations rudely scattered to the four winds of heaven.—He made a bold and vigorous fight, and the only thing strange about the matter is, that as unblushing and unprincipled a demagogue as he is universally admitted to be could receive so many votes in a respectable political convention. The wonder ceases, however, when it is remembered that it was done in a Massachusetts convention in the year 1871. Although Ben has been floored, he will not stay down at the bidding of Massachusetts radicalism. He is an enterprising genius and full of expedients. Henry Wilson, one of the Senators from that State, helped to drag Butler down. Butler will now go for Wilson's Senatorial scalp with all his accustomed energy, and if he does not wear that trophy in his belt, we are greatly mistaken in the man.

WE have heretofore urged upon the Democracy of the county the importance of voting next Tuesday in favor of calling a convention to amend the Constitution. We are firmly impressed with the absolute necessity of holding such a convention, and the people of the State have the opportunity now presented to them of expressing their wish on the subject through the ballot box. If the people refuse to sanction the project, but vote it down, it may be a long time before the Legislature will feel inclined again to submit the question to them for their decision. We desire therefore to see a strong vote polled in favor of the convention and wish that it could be made *unanimous*, if that were possible. In no view that can be taken of the proposition can it be regarded as a party question, but one in which every tax-payer in the State is directly and personally interested, and for that reason it ought to receive an undivided support in every county in the State.

—Remember that every man who votes the radical ticket, votes against *Universal Amnesty.*

THE following correspondence between several hundred Confederate soldiers, officers as well as privates, and Senator Schurz, will be read with interest. It is alike honorable to both parties. What an impassable gulf exists between the high and patriotic ground occupied by Schurz and the partisan and vindictive policy pursued by John Scott. While the former is a broad and liberal statesman, and is pouring oil on the troubled waters by exerting his efforts to bind up the wounds of the war, the latter is a political demagogue, intent only on widening the breach between the north and the south by pandering to a vile and unchristian spirit of hatred and revenge:

NASHVILLE, September 21, 1871.—*Hon. Carl Schurz*—DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, formerly confederate soldiers, wish to express to you our high regard for yourself and our profound regard and admiration of the unselfish, non partisan, cultivated and patriotic address delivered by you in this city. We admire the manly, independent spirit which refuses obedience to party when in conflict with one's convictions of duty and right. We pledge you that we are not partisans; that we have a faith no words can express in the sublime significance of the mission and destiny of the American republic; that we honor the national flag as the assured herald of that day when the races of men of all ranks and conditions will be redeemed and delivered from all species of political and mental thraldom. We wish to turn our back on all sectional parties, and all parties groping in the moonlight of the past; and to ally ourselves with any party that will be animated with the spirit of civil and religious toleration, and broad and elevated patriotism, not bounded by State lines, but inspired with an abiding faith in the genius of free institutions.

The following is Senator Schurz's reply:

NASHVILLE HOUSE, NASHVILLE, Sept. 23—*Gentlemen:* I have received your letter, and, without affectation, I may say that I cannot find words strong enough to describe the joy it has given me. The spontaneous expression of such sentiments as your letter contains, coming from you as late soldiers of the confederate army, may well be called an event of great significance in the history of our days. When your former comrades, as well as you do now, rally around the flag of the American republic as the symbol of universal freedom, equal rights and constitutional government; when they declare that they will turn their backs upon all parties groping in the moonlight of the past, and discountenance that partisan spirit which is so apt to obscure the human reason and blunt the best impulses of the human heart; when they once more fully recognize the identity of their true interests with those of our great common country—then every patriotic citizen will feel that the regeneration of the South is certain to be accomplished by her own people. If there is still lurking here and there a spirit which keeps alive the feelings of animosity and distrust, and which, by means of social proscription or intimidation or violence, strives to impede the development of free public opinion, you can render it harmless by your influence and example. If there are still disturbances of the peace and order of society occurring, calculated to produce the impression that the security and rights of citizens can be sufficiently protected only by the interference of the general government in your local concerns, you can dispel that impression by devoting your energies to the enforcement of the laws, thus proving the capacity of local self-government to accomplish its legitimate ends here, as well as elsewhere. If there is still an apprehension as to a secret design to subvert the logical and legitimate result of the war by reactionary movements, you will remove the apprehension by demonstrating that the young South has risen above old prejudices and absolute aspirations, and is determined to build up again the prosperity and power of those States on a basis in harmony with the progressive spirit of the age. Men of courage and convictions like you will do nothing by halves; they will not look back when they have put their hands to the plough, and I assure you that your efforts will have the sincerest appreciation, hearty applause, and energetic support of every true friend of liberty and free institutions. Your rights will be safe in the security of the rights of all; your power will be strong in the restored brotherhood of all Americans, and the republic will be proud of all her sons.

Yours, etc., CARL SCHURZ.

GEORGE O. EVANS has been heard from. On yesterday week he turned up, just as every one knew he would, in New York. He appeared before Judge M'Cunn of that city with his counsel, Strahen, in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus.* In whose custody he was, or who produced him before the Judge, we are unable to say. His attorney insisted that Evans was an innocent and much-abused man, and that if he had stolen *two hundred and ninety thousand dollars*, he was justified in keeping it, because the Act of Assembly under which Geary appointed him expressly authorized him to do so. Judge McCunn stated that he would render his decison *to-day.* By what authority this New York Judge undertakes to go behind the requisition of Gov. Geary, and to investigate the merits of the case, is certainly a mystery to us, and we are very certain that such a thing was never done before. But as Geary and his Attorney General have from the very beginning treated this embezzlement as a very trifling affair—a mere seven days' wonder—it is possible that Judge M'Cunn, if he is well paid for it, may take the same view of it, and order Evans to be discharged. What will be the next phase in this unholy and disgraceful business?

HOW THE PEOPLE'S MONEY IS SQUANDERED.—One hundred thousand dollars have thus far been expended upon the humbug Ku-Klux Investigating Committee, gotten up in order to aid the Radical party, in a political sense. And they have not produced a particle of proof to substantiate the stories circulated by the Radical press in relation to Ku-Klux outrages in the South. One fact, however, they have developed, which is the invariable attendant upon Radical rule, and that is that the carpet bag governments of the reconstructed States have incurred debts to the amount of $226,000,000, for which there is nothing to show. The whole sum has gone into the hands of venal officers and legislators, and rapacious speculators, by a system of bold corruption and swindling, the like of which has never been seen. These figures, it should be understood, are furnished by the carpet-bag officials themselves, in response to a request from the Committee for information as to the financial condition of the Southern States.

The Tactics of Deception.

The leaders of the Radical party appear to think that they are always sure of success when they resort to the tactics of deception. Their mode of warfare seems to be comprised in two general propositions:

1. Tell every conceivable lie concerning the Democratic party and stick to it.

2. Cover up the frauds and corruptions of the Radical party and keep the people blinded to the truth.

To carry out this plan of action is the whole duty of Radical orators and editors with now and then a rare exception. Although more than two months have passed since the Democratic party, through its representative Committee, presented to the people of Pennsylvania its reasons for demanding a change of officials, no one has attempted to gainsay them or show that they were not true. On the contrary, the leaders of the Radical party have resorted to every possible means to deceive the public, and notwithstanding the most gigantic frauds have been discovered in the State government, these same leaders have sought to hide the facts, and have shielded the perpetrators from arrest and punishment. A brief recapitulation of some of the reasons why the Democratic party demands a change in the administration of public affairs, will be pertinent and to the point at this time:

We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power.

Power not delegated is always abused.

In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption.

Frauds without number and almost without limit, have been committed upon the public.

Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places.

Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the Treasury, a large portion is squandered by Congress on party favorites, or corrupt Rings, and on base combinatsons of public plunderers.

The enormous extent to which this financial corruption is carried, will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditure of the government during the six years immediately preceding the civil war and the six years immediately following it.

Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced.

But where the ordinary expenses for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922.43, for the year ending June 1, 1856, the expenditures *for the same purpose*, were only $55,-918,188.72.

Here is shown the difference between the ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest, and the cost of the same thing when its agents are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitation upon their own authority.

As an instance of the extraordinary increase in public expenditures we give the following comparative statement from the *Atlantic Monthly*, a literary publication with strong Radical proclivities.

The annexed table is *exclusive* of the *interest* and *principal* PAID on the Public Debt:

This is an increase of nine fold upon the administration of President Jackson and nearly five-fold upon the administration of President Buchannan *for precisely the same items* of expenditure.

What the people want is a free, unperverted representative government, simple in its machinery, easily maintained and one which dispenses blessings and not burdens.

An economical government, administered by honest, capable men, who acknowledge their responsibility to the laws and to the people.

A reduction of taxation and expenditures, a rigid accountability for all moneys collected from the people, and our institutions maintained in the full spirit of freedom and liberality.

The Radical leaders endorse all the wrongs of which the Democracy complain, and oppose all for which they ask. Let the people judge between the two.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

GEORGE O. EVANS.—A JUDICIAL FARCE.—Evans was arrested in New York on last Friday, but was immediately taken before Judge M'Cunn on a writ of *habeas corpus.* The judge fixed the hearing for Saturday afternoon when he preceded to inquire, not alone into the legality of the requisition under which the prisoner was held, which was his sole business in the premises, but entered into an examination of the case upon its merits in which an elaborate ex-parte defence on behalf of Evans occupied nearly all the time. The judge reserved his decision until next Saturday when there is little doubt that Evans will be discharged. Meantime the culprit is at large without bail. The Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General, whole business it is to look after this fellow and his plunderer, will hardly deceive the tax-payers of the Commonwealth by such a flimsy pretence of seeking justice as is presented by this sham arrest. Their affected zeal for the punishment of the criminal is shown too late, is plainly meant merely to amuse the people until the election be past, and promises nothing but the discharge of Evans after a hearing which is a farce on its face. *Let the tax-payers of Pennsylvania make a note of these facts.—Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE DEMAGOGUE.—The Philadelphia *Age* says: Ex Governor Pollock, in a recent speech, said he was not a Democrat, "because that political organization seemed to order that no man should worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience." Ex-Governor Pollock belonged to the secret order of Know Nothings. He was elected Governor by that proscriptive body, and acted with them in all things. As a member of that order, he took a solemn oath to oppose at the ballot-box all men who worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, if they find the truth in the Catholic Church. He is still bound by that oath, willingly, we suppose, and yet he talks about the religious prescription of the Democratic party. Such an attitude is at once childish and impudent.

OVER TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been collected from the people of the United States by Grant's administration, and of this vast sum Secretary Boutwell claims to have paid but $217,000,000 on the public debt. The remaining *nine hundred and fifty million* were absorbed in *running* the government. Rather an expensive machine, that!

FIFTY FIVE MILLIONS of dollars have been collected from the people of Pennsylvania by the radical party during the last ten years, and of this sum but about *seven millions* have been paid on the State debt. Where have the other *forty-eight millions* gone? Put M'Candless in the Auditor General's office and you will learn something about it.

—Remember that every man who votes the radical ticket, gives his endorsement to the present outrageous internal revenue system.

NEARLY 6000 years ago, as near as we can recollect, a man by the name of *Adam*—we have forgotten whether his first name was Jonathan or Ichabod—was placed in a very nice truck patch on the banks of the Euphrates, and allowed to do pretty much as he pleased. He was industrious and economical; he fooled away no time in fishing or running after the girls, and being rather good looking and the most extensive young landholder in the county, he was very popular with all the young folks in the neighborhood. For some time he did first rate and had quite a promising future before him; but like many a young buck at the present day, he finally got to gallanting his sweet-heart about through the orchard, and at last he got into a terrible scrape that brought shame and disgrace upon his whole family. He got proud and wanted better clothes, and things went on from bad to worse until the entire family—and he had a big one too—were fallen and depraved. But suppose that young man had behaved himself and had continued on as he started out, and had laid up *a hundred dollars a month* ever since. (*for mind, he would have been living yet.*) he would not have money enough today TO PAY THE INTEREST ON OUR NATIONAL DEBT FOR A SINGLE MONTH! Now can this be true? Let us see:—6000 years reduced to months gives us just 72,000. Multiply this by $100 per month, and we have the sum of $7,200,000, as the entire savings of Mr. Adam, for the term of six thousand years, while the interest on our National Debt amounts to $10,000,000 per month, or $120,000,000 per year. And yet the people of the United States have not only this $210,000,000 interest to pay annually, but more than $200,000,000 in addition. Tax-payers, these are indisputable facts, and they have been brought about by the Radical party. Is it not time that it should be dismissed from power?—*Waynesburg Messenger.*

REPUBLICAN BLESSINGS.—The Republican party has been in power ten years, and these are the results:

It established negro suffrage!

It disfranchised thousands of white citizens!

It invaded the Federal Constitution!

It usurped the sovereignty of the States!

It ignored the Courts of Justice!

It abolished civil law in certain parts of the United States!

It created military departments out of States!

It created military commissions to try civi cases!

It suspended the *habeas corpus* in time of profound peace!

It denied to white citizens the trial by jury five years after the war ended!

It encouraged the negroes in idleness!

It gave over two hundred millions of acres of the public lands within the last two years to corporations of rich capitalists!

It disregarded solemn obligations!

It broke every pledge it ever made to the people!

It squandered the public treasure!

It refused to prosecute the thieves of public moneys!

It attempted to corrupt the ballot-box!

It appointed spies in every community!

Nor is this all. The Radical leaders have been guilty of the most heinous crimes.—Guilty of crimes for which they would have been hung had they committed them ten years earlier. But those in power at this time being as deeply implicated in rascality and villainy as those who are arraigned before them for trial are afraid to prosecute the violaters of the law, for fear of being exposed themselves. Democrats, can you or will you give your votes to place such men in position and power? We hope not.—*Maryland Free Press.*

A TERRIBLE BALLOONING ACCIDENT.—At Paoli, Orange county, Ind., Saturday, Professor Wilbur made arrangements for a balloon ascension. He was to be accompanied by George H. Knapp, editor of the Orange county "Union." As they were getting into the balloon the cords gave way, and they only succeeded in grasping the ropes as the balloon rose. Knapp let go and fell thirty feet without serious injury.

Professor Wilbur held on and attempted to climb in the basket, but was unable to do so, and the balloon shot upward rapidly with Wilbur hanging below. The spectators were thrilled with horror at the terrible scene, which ended in a dreadful manner. At a height of about one mile the doomed man let go his hold and came whirling to the earth.

As he approached the earth he was feet foremost, then spread out horizontally, then doubled up, turned over, and then straightened out with his head downward. As he struck the earth he fell upon his head and back. His head was mashed into an undistinguishable, mass, and his body was bruised and crushed horribly.

The body made an indentation in the ground eight inches deep, ann it rebounded four feet from where it struck. The professor's young wife and little daughter were on the ground and witnessed the terrible affair. The remains of the unfortunate man were properly cared for, and buried at Paoli yesterday afternoon.

ARREST OF BRIGHAM YOUNG ON A CHARGE OF LICENTIOUS CONDUCT.—SALT LAKE CITY, October 2.—Brigham Young was arrested this afternoon at four o'clock, upon the indictment of the Grand Jury, charging him under the Utah statute with lewdly and licentiously cohabating with sixteen different women. The arrest was made by United States Marshal Patrick at the residence of Young. Owing to the sickness of the prisoner, he was allowed to remain at his house to-night, in charge of a Deputy Marshal. He will be taken before Judge McKean to-morrow. The penalty imposed by the statute, on conviction on this charge, is imprisonment of not over ten years nor less than six months, and a fine of not over $1,-000 nor less than $100.

The rumors of trouble and an outbreak of the Mormons are not to be credited. The mormon leaders give assurances that all processes of the Court will be obeyed. Governor Woods has made every preparation for an emergency, and he will maintain the law at any cost. Another company of United States troops arrived here to-night from Fort Bridger. It is reported and generally believed that indictments have been found against Brigham to-day for murder.

PENNSYLVANIA is to be the battle-ground of the Presidential canvass of '72. The Radicals proclaim it, and feel its significant truth—hence all their desperate efforts to achieve a triumph for their State ticket on Tuesday next. With their defeat, they signify a ready abandonment of Presidential success. The Old Keystone is emphatically Democratic. It has been so in the past, and can be made so in the future, if you, Democrats, will but put your shoulders to the wheel, and roll up your united strength at the polls. Will you do it? A restoration of the old, time-honored party, is a boon worth laboring for. We need Democratic hands at the helm of both State and National governments, and we must have it, ere the country is restored to prosperity and peace.

THESE BUILDINGS, COVERING LOTS

Nos. 534, 536, 538 Market St., Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 So. Sixth St. and Nos. 525, 527, 529 Minor St.,

Whose Salesrooms and Storerooms, spread out, would cover more than Three Acres of ground, making them the Largest and Completest Buildings of the kind in America, if not in the World, are now COMPLETELY FILLED with our

MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF FALL CLOTHING,

FULLY $750,000's WORTH

OF THE MOST

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, EVER MADE.

All perfectly New and Fresh in Designs and Materials.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. . Philadelphia.

News and Political Items.

—Paterson, N. J., has a mill in which are eleven distinct and separate branches of manufacturing, from the building of steam fire engines to the weaving of shoe laces.

—The republicans were never more divided than now. In scarce a single county are they without dissensions in their party. The democrats are united everywhere.

—The New York *World* calls Victoria Woodhull the Queen of Quacks, and Theodore Tilton her prime minister. The *Tribune* calls her the visible essence of the defunct Demosthenes.

—A Russian engineer named Pobieki recently ran his railway locomotive a hundred miles, using naptha for fuel, and found that by so doing he saved fifty per cent. in weight and much more in cost of fuel.

—Small pox is raging to such a fearful extent in Brooklyn, N. Y., that it has become necessary to compel infected houses to display a yellow flag as a warning to the public of the pestilence existing within their walls.

—A very intelligent Virginia mule, being hemmed in on a railroad track by an approaching train, jumped into a cattle-gaurd, crouched down until the cars had passed, and then jumped out and walked off as if nothing had happened.

—A full poll of the Democratic vote on next Tuesday will ensure the election of McCandless and Cooper, and decide the Presidential contest of next year in advance. Remember that and see that there are no laggards in the Democratic ranks.

—Mrs. Matthew Johnson, of Ohio township, Beaver county, has sent to the Argus office several been pods of enormous length. The longest one measured about two and one-half feet, and was filled with beans enough to make an ordinary man almost a square meal.

—"The government" has been huxtering through Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for two weeks past, and is likely to get back to its winter residence at Washington, where the old fogy Presidents used to stay the whole year round. The great smoker has indeed taken a new departure.

—A man named John Sims, it attempting to recover a lost bolt from a saw pit, on Tuesday night, near Columbus, Ind., was hit on the head by a circular saw, which penetrated the brain. He then fell forward and the saw entered his breast, cutting his heart completely out. He spoke twice after the accident.

—Democrats, go the election on Tuesday next, and assist in overthrowing the Radical hosts on that day. Because, if you stay at home, you will only reflect on yourself after the election is over, and will be reprimanded by your more enthusiastic neighbor who has discharged his full duty to his country, himself and his party.

—Mr. Harvey, a farmer, of Hazelton, near Independence, Iowa, was drawn into a threshing machine on Tuesday of last week and had a narrow escape from instant death. He was drawn up against the tumbling rod of the machine with his head forced down flat on his breast from a line about three inches below his shoulders. He is completely paralyzed.

—An explosion of sulpher on Monday afternoon, in the Otto Colliery (new mines), killed four men, named Patrick McMichael, George Dunlap, Jacob Yost and Thomas Hays. George Bence was severely wounded, and his recovery is doubtful. One miner, whose name is unknown, is still missing, and no hopes are entertained of recovering him alive.

—After robbing generations yet unborn of their acres and creating a landed aristocracy more formidable than any which the world has ever witnessed since the fuedal ages, the radical politicians ask the support of the laboring poor of the United States. The poor man who can forgive the radical party for all the wrongs they have inflicted on him and his, has reached that condition of abjectness and humility, that he is ready to return thanks for being wronged and to ask pardon for being in the right.

REMEMBER that very man who votes the radical ticket, votes *four hundred millions of dollars per annum out of the pockets of the people of the United States*, a great portion of which goes into the peckets of the Hodges, the Evanses and their compeers in crime.

REMEMBER that every man who votes the radical ticket, gives his approval to the robbery of the public treasury practised from one end of the country to the other by radical officials.

PLURIUS SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.
CAMBRIA COUNTY, ss:
L.S. } *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania* to the *Sheriff of Cambria County, greeting.*—Whereas HUGH A. JAMISON did, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1871, prefer his petition before the Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying, for the causes therein set forth, that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with JULIA A. JAMISON. We do therefore command you, the said JULIA A. JAMISON, as we have done before, that setting aside all manner of excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the first **Monday of December next,** to answer the petition of libel aforesaid, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said HUGH A. JAMISON should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you; and order further, that the same shall be served by publication according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. Hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable GEORGE TAYLOR, President Judge of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the seventh day of September, A. D. 1871.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 21, 1871.—3w.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1874,** and payable the **13th day of September, 1881.**—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE MCNAMARA,
JAMES E. NEASON,
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, } Com'rs.
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. [apr.15-tf]

KEYSTONE BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

No. 5 MARKET Street,

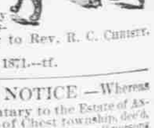
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
PLOW AND MACHINE BOLTS,
NORWAY CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
SCREW HOOK HINGES,
WAGON BOX STRAPS

[9-14.3m.]

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.



☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. BONAVENTURE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY. Charges moderate. Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.—tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ANTHONY ANSTADT, late of Chest township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them in proper shape for settlement.

ANTHONY ANNA, Executor.
Chest Twp., Sept. 23, 1871.—6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor to make distribution of the money in the hands of MARGARET LEAVY and APURSTANEW STATES, Executors of Michael Leavy, dec'd, gives notice that he will attend at his office in Ebensburg, for that purpose, on **Thursday, the 19th of October next,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN S. RHEY, Auditor.
Ebensburg, Sept. 30, 1871.—3t.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of THOMAS ADAMS, Sr., late of Clearfield township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are desired to present them in proper shape for settlement.

THOMAS ADAMS, Jr., } Executors.
J. H. DOUGLASS, }
St. Augustine, Sept. 30, 1871.—4t.*

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that the petition of GEORGE W. OSBORNE and others, praying for the incorporation of the "Johnstown Building and Loan Association," has been filed in my office and will be presented for approval at the ensuing December term of our County Court.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothy's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 30, 1871.—3t.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, ::::: OCT. 7, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

A CARD.

To the Voters of Cambria County:

For the purpose of meeting, among other things industriously circulated to injure me, the story that I have withdrawn, or am about to withdraw from the canvass, I take this mode of stating that I wrote and published month before last that I am now, and, if God spares my life and health, will be on the second Tuesday of October next, I will be

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

for the office of President Judge of the XXIVth Judicial District.

GEO. TAYLOR.

Ebensburg, Sept. 27, 1871.

Ups and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Is this Indian summer! You bet it is—a regular summer on the "Injin" style.

—A Democratic vote for Taylor is half a vote for Dean. Remember this when you go to the polls.

—C. S. C. wants to know why they put out lights to catch soft water when it is raining hard. Give it up.

—We guess the Altoona Tribune has got a hitch on the obstetrical fishing party.—Trot through us again, Harry.

—Chestnuts are unusually abundant this year, and yet five cents a glass, or twenty cents a quart, is the swindle on them.

—An old man named Daniel Cogan, aged about five years, fell dead in front of the Exchange Hotel, Altoona, on Wednesday morning last. Heart disease.

—Cut out the tickets printed in the outside column of this page and divide with your neighbors. Then go to the polls and vote the entire ticket, and try and induce your neighbors to do the same.

—The Huntingdon Monitor pertinently remarks that during the war Judge Taylor declared that "Democrats might be thankful they were permitted to live in this country," and now he asks Democrats to vote for him.

—The war for Democrats to manifest their thankfulness for having been permitted to live in this country during the war, is to vote for Judge Taylor. It is always in order to return thanks for such inestimable blessings.

—Conductor Quartz has lost his cow and would like to know where to find her. She is light brindle color, right ear split, and is about seven years old. Any information leading to her recovery will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

—We have just procured a new cut of the Hon. Chapman, Crow," species, and are prepared to display it over the election returns, next week. Democrats, it is for you to say whether this shall be thus. Answer at the ballot box next Tuesday.

—Samuel Henry is a "clever fellow," but not clever enough to vote for Democratic men and measures under any circumstances. If he should be elected the democrats who elect him will not be long in finding out that cleverness has never been hook to bite at.

—An earnest friend of Judge Taylor assured us a few days ago that he did not see where their votes were to come from to elect him. If that is the case, Democrats who vote for Dean lay the sweet unction to their souls that it is no fault of theirs if Dean should be defeated.

—Our friend and subscriber, Mr. Mathew Gallagh, (of Michael,) of Munster township, has our sincere sorry to learn, kicked in the side by a vicious horse some three weeks ago and very severely injured. He is now, however, fast recovering, and we believe he is able to be about again.

—A "donkey" engine on the Pa. R. R., with a passing car attached, ran into a ballast train near Mapleton, Huntingdon county, on Thursday last, and the fireman, Fisher by name, was instantly killed and Wm. Stimer, the engineer, severely injured. Both men attempted to save themselves by jumping from the engine.

—The mythical "Ebensburg Ring" is a great curse to the land, if its enemies are to be believed. Just now it is being blamed with the defeat of the new District Court ticket, and the enemies of that ticket, or some of them at least, are swearing a blue streak about it.—Nothing to have somebody to swear at in an emergency.

—A Pittsburgher named Manning got himself into our county jail on Wednesday last for attempting to kill his wife, who parted from him some months ago owing to alleged ill treatment, and, accompanied by her little daughter, came to this place, where she has been living with some relatives ever since.

—Frank W. Hay had a very fine display of horses and other ware at the Highland Fair. It was a little poetical, but it is true none the less, and is only another evidence of the indomitable energy, enterprise and advertising capacity of that prince of business men and liberal, meritorious and clever gentlemen.

—Mr. Wm. Canan, son of John Canan, Esq., of Conan's Station, Hollidaysburg Branch P. R., and grandson of Hon. Moses Canan, deceased, of this county, died in Altoona of consumption on Wednesday morning last, aged about thirty years. He was a worthy young man, and was much esteemed by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

—Our clever friend M. P. Meagher, of Johnstown, canvassing agent for the sale of valuable books, etc., has our thanks for a very fine and very elegant steel engraving of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburgh. It is a splendid work of art and is worthy of a place in every Catholic home. The price is only two dollars per copy, and Mr. M. can furnish them promptly whenever desired.

—The forty hours' devotion at the Catholic church in this place was the most successful religious awakening that has ever taken place among the members of that faith in this vicinity. The pastor of the congregation was assisted by Revs. Canavan, of Indiana county, Gallagher, of Wilmore, Neason, of Loretto, and Emelien, of Carrolltown. Comparatively few of the congregation failed to approach the sacraments, and we hope that the good results of this beautiful devotion will be as lasting as they were general and apparently effective.

—The first Fair of the Highland Agricultural Association of Johnstown, just closed, was in all respects a most perfect success. The display of live stock, farm produce and machinery, fancy articles, etc., was very extensive and very elegant, and we doubt whether any county fair this season surpassed it in the matter of show. On Wednesday and Thursday the attendance was very large, as it no doubt was on Friday, and financially the Fair was likewise a very big thing. Our Johnstown correspondent will no doubt have more to say about it next week.

—You will remember that we promised to change the big advertisement of Messrs Geis & Foster, the extensive Johnstown dry goods and fancy goods dealers, this week, but we haven't made good the promise, as will be visible to the most casual observer. Still we are bound to do it yet, and trust in the meantime and at all other times that the readers of the FREEMAN residing in or visiting Johnstown will not fail to put in an appearance at this mammoth establishment many a time and oft when in need of goods particularly desirable in style and particularly cheap in price. We know that they have a stock unsurpassable in extent and variety and are clever, obliging and liberal in all their dealings.

—Those who see but dimly with their natural eyes should be interested in the announcement made in our advertising columns that Messrs. Lemmon & Murray have been appointed agents for the sale of Pyke's celebrated Parabola Spectacles, an article which Judge Murray assures us is unequalled by any spectacles he has ever mounted upon the handle of his nose, and which are just as cheap as they are perfect. We don't wish to be facetious, but if Pyke's spectacles will enable some people to see that they owe us, and induce them to pay it, we shall be glad to learn that they have all bought one pair of them at least. But if you need such an article, whether you owe us or not, we feel sure that the Parabola spectacle will give you entire satisfaction.

—GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 40 Park Row, New York, Advertising Agents, is a model business house. They give more for the money than any other house in the world."—*City Item, Phil.*

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Oct. 4, 1871.

MY DEAR FREEMAN—A man named John Murphy was killed on last Saturday on the Penna R. R., near New Florence. He lived in Indiana county. His remains were brought to Johnstown and an inquest was held which resulted in a verdict of accidental death.

A convention of delegates met in Union Hall on Saturday last and nominated Hon Jas. Potts for President Judge and David Hamilton and Wm. Flattery for Associates. The meeting was harmonious.

District Court met on Monday and took constables' returns and received the returns of justices. The question of forfeiting recognizances came up and the debate on it was quite animated. The reader will understand that there has been no judges here for nine months, although there was a law requiring a court, and returns of justices were regularly made to said court. Of course matters are greatly muddled here in this respect. One set of lawyers argued the right of this court to forfeit recognizances, and cited 5th Casey, page 128 &c. The other side argued that this was not a court to do anything but meet and adjourn, and that if it was a court it could not compel the fulfilment of a contract now that was completed and fulfilled at a certain prior day. A contract to deliver up a prisoner at April term was fulfilled by delivering a prisoner at the time specified, and though there were no judges to try him yet the contract was evidently fulfilled. The discussion was animated, but his Honor Judge Potts ruled that this Court and these Judges could declare and adjudge a recognizance forfeited, given in January to deliver in April, although the persons were there and then delivered. The question turns on what the word "term" means. It may mean an actual court or it may mean a time to hold a court, though there may be no court. If they had asked "Rob Roy" about it he would have told them that this session was no court at all. A District Court—that is our District Court—to be such, must have Judges, Prothonotary, Sheriff, Clerk and Jurors, regularly constituted, and without these elements it is not a court any more than twenty members of the Pa. Senate is a Legislature. The Senate is not the Legislature, the Assembly is not the Legislature, the Governor is not the Legislature! The judges are not the court, the juries are not the court, the sheriff and prothonotary are not the court. It takes all to make the court. But there was no jury drawn. The Commissioners had not time to act. Consequently one element of a court was wanting. What is a court for? To try prisoners. But the Constitution guarantees trial by jury. Now there being no jury there was no court. This body might probably have met and adjourned as some societies do, just to keep up the appearance of an organization, but it had no more power to "take" or "forfeit" recognizances, than the Johnstown Water Company. The terms of the court, viz: January, April, July and October, are fixed by act of Assembly, the actual sessions of court are controlled by circumstances. They may happen at the term or they may not. The Senate of Pennsylvania can meet and organize, but they cannot pass or make a law. The judges of a court may meet and organize, but they cannot try cases involving facts, without juries. Still, there seemed to be an imperious necessity for the decision arrived at, as otherwise dozens of offenders would have been discharged. Some things are expedient, if not lawful.

There must be at present over one hundred cases, criminal and civil, now set down for trial. January term will be very throng and a perfect harvest for lawyers.

The Fair, on Tuesday morning, received a dampener in the shape of a rain, but the day eventually cleared up fair, and there was a considerable number of persons present at the opening. The display of stock and other articles was grand. On to-day (Wednesday) the attendance of pleasure seekers and sight-seers is exceeding large and the next two and last days will probably bring many more. But a full description of matters must be put off till your next issue.

A couple of men came here on Sunday last and registered their names as Kelly and Johnston at the Brady House. On Tuesday morning they were arrested by some Pittsburgh policemen, assisted by our policeman Harris and Constable Litz at Schmerber's drinking saloon. One of the men fired at the police, the ball passing between the legs of Constable Litz. Their real names are Hart and Hurley, and they are charged with stealing $500 from some person at Port Perry, in Allegheny county. They were taken to Pittsburgh, and lodged in jail to answer.

The District Court adjourned from day to day in order to give parties concerned a chance to be heard. A large number of cases were heard on Thursday, some recognizances were forfeited, and many persons entered into new recognizances to appear at January term.

We had the extreme pleasure of meeting M. P. Meagher at our place on Monday and Tuesday last. Mr. Meagher is an agent for a publishing firm in New York City, and in all that makes a man he is as true as the needle to the pole. None can doubt his integrity.—This is saying much in these days of swindling and corruption, but we speak whereof we know.

The reason we did not write a letter last week was because we supposed that your paper would be filled with the old Russian order of "To the Poles! to the Poles!" and we wanted to leave you room. When Jove is absent from Olympus some lesser god might hurl his bolts.

The Cambria Iron Company's or the Manufacturing Company's press brick establishment, near the Fair grounds, burned down on Tuesday night or rather at an early hour this morning. Furnace, engine house, sheds and other material were destroyed. Loss not known yet. As there is said to have been no fire about the premises since last Saturday, the presumption is very strong that the buildings were set on fire, probably for the purpose of attracting the police from the Fair grounds and thus affording an opportunity for stealing without hindrance at the Fair.

I must close, but as I feel poetical, you will excuse one stanza:

Mary had a little corn,
Which grew upon her toe;
And everywhere that Mary went
The corn was sure to go.

ROB ROY.

THE DISTRICT COURT AND ITS TROUBLES.—On Saturday last a convention of delegates, elected the day previous, met in Johnstown and put in nomination the following named gentlemen as officers of the recently resuscitated District Court: President Judge, Jas. Potts, Esq.; Associate Judges, David Hamilton and William Flattery, Esqs.; Prothonotary, Geo. T. Swank, Esq.,—all of Johnstown. This was called the people's ticket, being considered half and half, with the largest half on the republican side, but as all the people didn't see it in that light, another convention convened on Thursday of this week and made a new ticket on the following basis: President Judge, Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Johnstown; Associate Judges, Jacob Singer, Esq., of Conemaugh township, and Hon. Geo. W. Easly, of Woodvale; Prothonotary; Edward Thomas, Esq., of Johnstown. The new ticket is warmly supported by nearly all the leading men of both parties in the district, and as it is composed of excellent material and is entirely unobjectionable either on political or personal grounds, there seems to be little doubt about its success at the election on Tuesday next. This little unpleasantness has had the effect of making things red hot in and about Johnstown, and much of the language used by some prominent adherents of the original ticket is said to be much more emphatic than elegant. It is none of our funeral, of course, but we nevertheless confess a desire to see the new ticket elected, and there is a strong probability that it will be, for it has powerful friends, even the Cambria Iron Company it is intimated, to back it up and make its calling and election sure.

FRESH BARGAINS THIS WEEK!—Black and Colored Velveteens, from 50 cents up; latest styles Fall Hats and Frames, Fall Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Sashes and Sash Ribbons, all at exceedingly low prices, at Mayer's popular New York Dry Goods, Millinery, and Clothing Emporium, 212 and 214 Main street, Johnstown, Pa.

A great crowd, but no confusion—at Oak Hall, daily.

DUTIES OF SUPERVISORS.—That the office of Supervisors of public roads is a thankless one is well known, and those who fill it are constantly getting into scrapes. Yet no officers are more intimately connected with the public comfort and convenience, as all who traverse the highways must testify. Supervisors are constantly subject to lawsuits—sometimes deservedly—and instructions to their duties is a part of the regular business of the courts. A short time since the Supervisors of Birmingham township, Chester county, were sued by some indignant citizens for neglecting a piece of road along the Brandywine. Judge Butler, in charging the jury, took occasion to lay down the road law in terms that have a general application. As reported by the *Record*, he said that under the provisions of the general road law the Supervisors are required to open all public roads; that in doing so they are not authorized to judge and decide what extent of roadway is necessary to accommodate the public travel; that the road must be opened to the full extent of the ground appropriated to that purpose; that if the width at which the road is laid out is thirty-three feet (as is usually the case) it must be open to the entire extent; that the *roadway* will of course be narrower; that the roadway of a thirty-three feet road, after allowing the proper side drains, &c., may not, under the most favorable circumstances, exceed twenty-two or three feet, and that where the circumstances are less favorable it will of course be narrower—as where embankments are necessary, the Supervisors having no authority to go outside of the thirty-three feet in commencing the slope; that the roadway must be made as wide as the nature of the ground will admit of; that all obstructions to safe and convenient travel must be removed, and this without regard to expense, unless, indeed, virtually impracticable; that the roadway should be so raised that the water falling upon it will run off to the side; that when the road is thus opened, the Supervisors must thereafter, as far as is practicable, keep it in this condition, allow no fence or other obstruction to be placed within its limits; that it will, of course, at times, be found by travelers to be out of repair, will become hollow from the wear of wheels and the effects of rains, and that the Supervisors are not blameable unless they suffer this condition of things to *continue*; that it is their duty to keep themselves informed of the condition of the roads, that they must not wait to be *notified*; that where the roads suddenly get out of repair, as from the effect of rain, the Supervisors are not responsible until they have had time, in the careful and vigilant discharge of their duties, to discover the defect; but if it continues for months, or it may be even weeks, they are responsible—not only by indictment, but also by suit for the damages that may be sustained by individuals injured in person or property, in traveling the road; that they are entitled to a reasonable time to discover imperfections, but must be vigilant to find them out; and that when discovered they must proceed without delay to put the road in order; that they cannot wait until it suits the convenience of their private business; that this duty to the public cannot be postponed; neither can they wait until it suits the convenience of the taxpayers to turn out and do the work; that at some season the farmers cannot leave their fields and the Supervisors must under such circumstances find the necessary assistance wherever it can be had; that such is the *law*, and the Court has nothing to do but declare it, leaving its enforcement or application to others, upon whom the duty devolves. The jury, after remaining out nearly all Thursday and all the following night, rendered a verdict of not guilty, but found that the defendant should pay the costs.

THE PRESIDENT JUDGESHIP.—In an article summing up the merits and claims of the several candidates for office, published in the Huntingdon Monitor for the present week, we find the following in reference to the President Judgeship, and commend it to the attention and consideration of every reader who desires to vote intelligently on this important question:

"Upon the Judges of our Courts not unfrequently devolve official duties, which can be properly performed only by those who have enjoyed the advantages of a thorough legal training, and matured experience. That Thaddeus Banks, Esq., the Democratic nominee for President Judge of the 24th Judicial District, is eminently qualified for a proper and impartial discharge of the gravest duties and most arduous labors pertaining to this office, is a fact so patent as to be conceded even by the more prominent of those whose political interests are not identical with his. Mr. Banks has been in active practice at the bar for more than thirty years, during nearly all of which time he has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, being frequently engaged in the argument of important causes before the Supreme Court, involving the discussion of many abstruse legal questions. His competitors, Hon. George Taylor and John Dean, Esq., are both avowed Republicans, neither of whom can justly claim the support of the Democratic vote.

"Judge Taylor's labors on the bench have been long and arduous, he having served in his present capacity nearly a quarter of a century, and when he will have laid aside his Judicial robes, he can well afford to look back upon his official record with feelings of pride and satisfaction; but whilst we thus pay him a just and deserved tribute, we assert in the most frank and positive terms, that Judge Taylor has not even the shadow of a chance of being elected. John Dean, Esq., is the Republican nominee, upon whom his own party is as firmly united as the component parts of a phalanx. Of Mr. Dean's fitness to discharge the duties of the office to which he aspires, we are prepared to say but little, he having been in active practice but a few years, his professional reputation, until recently, was wholly confined to the limits of his own county. Judge Taylor is not the nominee or choice of any party or faction, every Republican organ in the district is being used against him, and in the interest of Dean; there are good Republicans in various parts of the district who prefer Taylor to Dean, but they have discovered that there is not the most remote prospect of electing the former, and hence have resolved to support the latter. Let it be remembered then, that every Democratic vote cast for Taylor is equivalent to half a vote for Dean. We appeal to you, therefore, as Democrats who desire to promote the interests of your party and preserve its organization, not to thus uselessly waste your political strength; but unite your party in the support of our own candidate, and you will call to the office of President Judge of this district one who is eminently suited for the honorable position."

ALLEGED THEFT.—Wm. Rodamer, of Altoona, came to this borough on Thursday, with, as he alleges, four hundred dollars in his pocket. He went to the Court House and paid out about one hundred and eighty dollars, and with the balance in his pocket, proceeded to Rauch's beer saloon, on Juniata street, accompanied by Wm. Allen, also from Altoona. After they had been in the saloon a short time Allen went out, when young Rauch told Rodamer that his companion had taken his pocket book. An examination showed that the pocket book was gone. Allen soon returned to the saloon and upon being charged with taking the pocket book, immediately produced it and said he had taken it with the intention of preserving it for Rodamer, who he intimated was too full of "bug juice" to take care even of himself, not to mention his money. Allen then gave the pocket book to young Rauch and Rodamer upon examining its contents discovered that he had only seventy-one dollars remaining. He immediately proceeded to the office of J. D. Leet, Esq., and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Allen, charging him with theft. Allen, after a hearing, was held in six hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

FELL DEAD.—During the progress of a picnic under the auspices of the Altoona Variety Band, held at St. Augustine on Wednesday last, a young man named Maurice Kiblahan, about 24 years of age and a resident of that vicinity, was attacked with heart disease and fell from his feet and died almost instantaneously. Mr. K. had been in delicate health for several months past, but we believe he was seldom if ever confined to the house on that account, and when the dread summons came was enjoying himself in witnessing the enjoyment of others. He had been a soldier, we believe in the regular army, and spent much of his enlistment on the plains taking care of the Indians, and was the associate in arms of the celebrated "Buffalo Bill," or Wm. Cody, also recently deceased. He was a young man of good character and his sudden death is a source of deep regret to many earnest friends as well as bereaved relatives. Verily no man knows the day or the hour of his dissolution, and no one should neglect the great affair of salvation before it is too late.

WHAT IS SAID.—'Tis said that absence conquers love—'tis said the turtle is a dove—'tis said that lite on the ocean wave is apt to make a lubber cave—'tis said that lips with whisky wet will soon be dry again, you bet—'tis said that might is right in many a case, and—and—and—'tis said that Geo. Huntley's extensive stove, hardware, tinware, grocery and general vaneety depot is just the place to get suited in very many articles that are entirely indispensible to the human race. Go and see, and if we have misled you, call us a li—able to error chap to our very face—or anywhere else.

GOOD ADVICE.—A bit of advice let us give you, now that its getting quite cold, and it is this—think not we'll deceive you or aught but the truth will unfold—if you wish to get the worth of your money and such goods as cold weather demands, you'll never do better, my honey, than you can do at all times and under all circumstances at Andy Christy's cheapest of all cheap dry goods grocery, drug and genera variety Stands—over in Loretto.

Female Diseases.

At the present day it is extremely rare to find a female who is entirely free from some one or other of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Go where you will, on the mountain top or in the valley, in the hamlet or in the city, among the rich or the lowly, there will be found very few females who are not laboring under physical affliction peculiar to womanhood.

The cause of this we will not undertake to explain here. The numerous applications made to us for relief during our twenty year's practice has long since induced us to make especial study and investigation of these diseases, and their best method of cure. They are maladies of a peculiar character, and as a general thing they require a method of treatment entirely unlike that adopted for those common to both sexes. In fact the very frequency and extent of female diseases in our midst, is good evidence that the "common treatment" has not met with success, and shows that some more efficient course *should* be adopted.

We were long since convinced that local remedies and external appliances, bandages, &c., were mere palliatives for the time, and of no permanent value whatever, but at times injurious; and that an efficient course of medication was the only hope of cure.

For the benefit of those who may be afflicted with any disease peculiar to the sex, whether from a slight cold, followed by a *derangement* and *irregularity* of the general system, which many times produces cough, expectoration, tightness of the chest, difficult breathing, palpitation, &c., with all the symptoms of "going into a decline," and from any of the many other causes which produce such terrible suffering among women, as to make life a burden to them, we would say, that our remedies are selected and prepared with a special view toward these ends, and will give relief in all these kinds of cases, without needless exposure to indelicate examination, or the wearing of disagreeable instruments or cumbrous appliances.

We have *cured* hundreds—yes, thousands—of cases by medical treatment alone, hundreds of whom we have never seen, but who only obtained their medicines *after having sent* to us their cases for examination.

Our remedies in these diseases are *mild* and *effectual*, and are such as we have found out to act in conformity with the laws of nature in regulating health; and from the success which has almost invariably crowned our efforts in these cases, we can promise, and do promise, a speedy *cure* in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

Send us a bottle of morning urine by express, and we can send you the necessary medicine.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—At the raising of a shed to a barn on the farm of Elrod Johnston, in Loyalhanna township, on Wednesday, 27th inst., an accident happened by which several persons were seriously injured. While in the act of putting on the top plate, through an oversight of the carpenter in not having it properly braced, the whole structure fell to the ground, carrying with it some eighteen or twenty persons who were on it at the time—Jacob Brewer had an ankle broke and out of place; Thomas Crawford had a thigh so badly shattered that amputation may be necessary; George Patterson, jaw broken in two places; teeth knocked out and otherwise cut and bruised about the head. It is feared that his injuries will terminate fatally. Wm. Johnston badly cut and bruised about the head; George Henderson severely injured in the back. Several others were slightly injured. Dr. M'Bride, of Delmont, and Dr. McFarland, of Saltsburg, were sent for and rendered all that human skill could do to alleviate the sufferings of the injured. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston were praiseworthy in untiring attention to the sufferers.—Greensburg Argus.

FACTS AND INFERENCES.—The prompt payment of bills upon presentation not only evinces honesty and integrity, but may also be taken as a sure indication of prosperity, which in turn is a pretty correct evidence of merit and appreciation in any particular line of business.—Hence it is that we are led to consider the great success of those well known and well advertised medical practitioners, Drs. OLDSHUE, of Pittsburgh, as a reward of not only professional skill, but of strict integrity and honest dealing in all transactions of life. They have certainly been fair and square in all their dealings with us, and so well satisfied are we of their ability to perform all they profess, that we have no hesitation in advising those among our readers who need their services to consult them without delay. They determine diseases on common sense principles and treat them in a manner that insures their entire and speedy eradication when such a thing is possible.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF
DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

L. & M. H. MAYER, 212-214 *Main St., Johnstown,* offer a choice and extensive stock of

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!

at much below their actual value.

Lyons Black Silks for $1.50.....worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks for 1.75..... " 2.25.
Lyons Black Silks for 2.00..... " 2.50.
Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, pretty and very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below importers' prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets, Lace Mantles, Mitts, &c.

AT GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE THE LOT.

SUMMER CLOTHING to be sold regardless of cost or any other consideration, in order to get rid of an immense stock now on hand at the popular NEW YORK DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORES. *Please call and examine.*

LOOK AT THIS!—BENTON & WAYNE, wholesale and retail dealers in Hardware, &c., Nos. 208 and 210 Main street, Johnstown, offer at remarkably low prices the following among many first class articles:

Sleigh Runners, No. 1, ...$1.10 per pair.
Rough Shafts, " ..... 70 " "
Finished Shafts, " ..... 1.10 " "
100 set Wagon Hubs.
100 set Wagon Spokes.
100 set Wagon Felloes.

Iron and Nails, all sizes; Glass, Putty, Window Sash, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, and a full stock of Hardware, Ropes, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, at BENTON & WAYNE'S.
[8-23.-2m.*] 208 & 210 Main St., Johnstown.

PURGATIVE PILLS have become a settled necessity with the American people. Indeed, cathartics always have been and always must be used, in some form, by all mankind. In this country the pillular form of administration has been growing in favor since pills were first made of Aloes and Rhubarb, rolled into a ball. Their high position in the public confidence has finally been secured and fastened into permanency by AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, the most skillful combination of medicine for the diseases they are intended to cure, that science can devise or art produce. Those who need pills, no longer hesitate what pills to take if they can get AYER'S PILLS.—Wheeling, (Va.) Press.

THE HIGHLAND FAIR.—Johnstown has good cause to be proud of the success of its Highland Fair, but when it comes to the highland fair of nature's own handiwork Ebensburg is sure to carry off the prize. To see a bevy of the fair creatures of this vicinity neatly dressed in handsome apparel, the material whereof they bought, where ladies are so prone to go, at V. S. Barker's popular dry goods and grocery emporium, is a sight worth any man's while to look at. Vallie is closing out a fine stock of summer goods at a wonderful reduction in prices, and the highland fair, as well as everybody else, should endeavor to get a share of the bargains now going at that establishment.

BIG THINGS.—The turnip that a flock of sheep lived in all winter—the kettle that that turnip was boiled in, which employed a hundred tinkers in turning the rim down—the Highland Fair—and James J. Murphy's big show windows at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. Passers by can see the largest clothing store in town through these huge windows. Murphy's business has increased greatly since he adopted the late style of large glass show windows, though his business was very large before. Two score or more of new boxes and trunks indicate an immense stock of fall and winter clothing just received. Call during the Fair and buy a suit.

THE DISTRICT COURT convenes on Monday next, but it will only sit one day to take constables' returns and recognizances, and then it will immediately adjourn to John J. Murphy's dry goods store, corner of Main and Franklin streets, Johnstown, Pa. Every body gets dress goods at Murphy's, because he sells cheap and is very obliging. Don't leave Johnstown during court or fair without visiting one of the cleverest men in town, buying some goods, and promising *'pon 'nor* to call again. That's the way to do business. Carpets, mind!

GO TO THE FAIR!—But don't go without one of Cohen's best hats from No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. Buy a tip-top, late style, fashionable fall hat, and look like a tip-top man at the tip-top Fair. Cohen sells hats, caps, shirts, collars, studs, sleeve-buttons and gent's furnishing goods, and has just been east to get a mammoth supply of those kinds of goods expressly for the *fair*—sex, who always like to see gentlemen wearing good hats and other adornments. Don't forget No. 217 during the Fair.

Small profits—because of the immense sales at Oak Hall.

Go or send—for your Fall Clothes to Wanamaker & Brown's.

Have you read it?—Wanamaker & Brown's Advertisement.

JUST THE THING!—Economy and comfort has at last been combined in the matter of a Spring Bed Bottom, and the result may now be seen at the cabinet ware establishment of Mr. Robert Evans, in this place, that gentleman having bought the right of this county for Glenn's Patent Wooden Spring Bed Bottom, certainly the most simple, satisfactory and cheapest invention of the kind that has yet been introduced to the public, of which the strong testimonials in its favor from well known gentlemen in Pittsburg bear ample proof. Mr. Evans is prepared to manufacture and fit these patent bottoms to any kind of a bed for five dollars each, or will sell shop rights on most reasonable terms. Everybody should go and see this new and desirable invention.

HICKEY'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS.—John Hickey, Undertaker, on Julian street, Fourth Ward, Altoona, is prepared to supply Metalic Burial Cases of all sizes and patterns, and on reasonable terms.

Mr. Hickey keeps constantly on hand a large stock of new and fashionable furniture, and those who require anything in his line should give him a call. Every article sent from his rooms will be warranted as represented.

Hair and Straw Matrasses manufactured to order at less than city prices.

Cane seat chairs re-caned and fitted up as good as new.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. [jul.13.-tf.]

EVERYBODY wants it—Frazier's California Herb Bitters.

NOBODY can take Frazier's vegetable California Herb Bitters and remain long unwell.

DR. FRAZIER'S vegetable California Herb Bitters will cure nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then read the advertisement headed, "Millions Bear Testimony," &c.

THE success of Frazier's California Herb Bitters is now established beyond a doubt.

SOLD only in bottles—Frazier's California Herb Bitters. [aug.10.-tf.]

IRON CITY COLLEGE,
PITTSBURGH, PA..

The best conducted, most popular and successful institution in the United States, for the thorough, practical education of young and middle aged men. ☞ For large descriptive circulars, containing full particulars, address Jul.27.3m. J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

Free of charge—Samples, price List, &c., from Wanamaker & Brown's.

Without competitors—Wanamaker & Brown, in prices and goods.

OBITUARY.

RUSSELL.—Died, at his residence in Washington township, on Saturday last, the 1st inst., WILLIAM RUSSELL, Esq., aged 80 years.

Mr. Russell was born of Irish parents at Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon county, in 1791. When he was quite a child his father moved to Lancaster, where he died. From that place the subject of this sketch removed to this county in 1807, when the old Portage Rail Road was in the full tide of successful experiment, and in that year erected at the foot of Plane No. 2 the large hotel building known as the "Washington House," of which he was the proprietor for two years. He was subsequently engaged for many years in the mercantile and lumbering business. During his residence in Lancaster he was an active and leading politician in the democratic ranks, and was the warm and devoted friend of James Buchanan. Their mutual esteem and friendship remained unimpaired, and one of the last letters that Mr. Buchanan wrote was addressed by him a few weeks before his death (in 1868) to his old and cherished friend William Russell. "Old Billy Russell," as he was familiarly called, was a man of undoubted integrity, and will long be remembered for his generous impulses and great kindness of heart. Peace to his ashes.

IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT
BY THE USE OF
PYKE'S
PARABOLA SPECTACLES.
Manufactory at Utica, N. Y.

LEMMON & MURRAY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, JEWELRY, &C., &C.
EBENSBURG, PA.,
are appointed Agents for the sale of the above CELEBRATED SPECTACLES.

Persons wearing Glasses, or those in need of them, will do well to call, in *every case we guarantee to suit the sight perfectly.*
NO PEDDLERS EMPLOYED. [10-7.-1y.]

CAUTION!—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or otherwise interfering with the following personal property now in the possession of the undersigned by me and left in the possession of WILLIAM A. BAGLEY, of Carroll township, Cambria county, viz: 1 Bay Horse and Harness, 1 Sorrel Horse and Harness, 2 Plows, 2 Harrows, 1 Log Sled, 1 two horse Sled, 1 White Yearling Steer, 1 Brindle Yearling Steer, 1 Brown Bull, one year old, 2 Red and White Spotted Cows, Oats, Wheat, Rye and Hay in the barn, 1 small stack of Hay, 1 Bureau, 1 Cupboard, 1 Bed and Bedding, 1 Dough Tray.
JOSEPH LANTZY.
Carroll Twp., Oct. 7, 1871.-3t.*

CAUTION!—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or meddling in any way with the following described personal property now in the possession of ANDREW YOUNG, Sr., of Blacklick township, Cambria county,—viz: 2 Roan Mares and Harness, 2 Wagons, 3 Cows, 3 Calves, 1 Cooking Stove, 2 Coal Stoves, 4 Bedsteads and Bedding,—as the same belongs to me.
ANDREW YOUNG, JR.
Blacklick Twp., Oct. 7, 1871.-3t.*

MILLIONS BEAR TESTIMONY
TO THEIR
WONDERFUL CURATIVE EFFECTS.
DR. FRAZIER'S
CALIFORNIA HERB BITTERS

A true medicine, manufactured from pure juices or vital principles of Herbs, Roots, Barks, Flowers, &c., embracing twenty-one species, found growing on the golden mountains of California, parts of South America, and India—all possessing wonderful well-known curative powers, and are offered to all people, of whatever kingdom, land, nation, name, or color, as the best medicinal preparation ever discovered for the cure of

DYSPEPSIA,

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, General Debility, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Flux, Cramp, Biliousness, Headache, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Chills, Fever and Ague, and for the relief and cure of Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Pains in the Back and Loins, and Eruptive Diseases, such as Scrofula, Tumors, Pimples, &c., arising from impurity of the blood.
☞ For sale by all Druggists. [au.10.-1y.]

THE GREAT
OAK HALL
CLOTHING
EMPORIUM!
241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. DESS & BROTHER
HAVE NOW ON HAND
The Largest, Best Made
AND MOST DURABLE
Stock of Clothing
EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN,
consisting chiefly of
MEN'S COATS,
MEN'S PANTS,
MEN'S VESTS;
YOUTHS' COATS,
YOUTHS' PANTS,
YOUTHS' VESTS;
BOYS' COATS,
BOYS' PANTS,
BOYS' VESTS
We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.
☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.
Call at No. 241 Main Street,
AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!
Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES & QUEENSWARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C

COURTING IN NEBRASKA.

EFFECT OF A SCARCITY OF SINGLE WOMEN.

A Nebraska correspondent of the Syracuse *Standard* writes as follows:

"There is lack of woman's nursing,
There is dearth of woman's tears."

Certainly not because they are unnecessary in this western region, but the fact is women are scarce and men are plenty. In market phrase, the woman "demand far exceeds the supply." Those inexorable laws of supply and demand, about which politicians and other economists delight to talk, have not yet corrected this acid question. A heavy dose of girls, none of your homeopathic prescriptions, is what Nebraska needs, and the stomachs of her young men will always remain sour until the supply comes. You have no idea east, how anxious young men in this region are to marry. In the words of a prairie farmer, courting's hot.

The poor man is passing through a bitter experience. A party of us were duck hunting the other day on the Missouri bottoms. Night overtook us before we were aware of it, and we were obliged to seek lodging at the first dwelling we could find. It was a small one-story structure of three rooms, and occupied by a family of six—father, mother, daughter and sons. The sons were all unmarried, and from the calls that were made afterward we judge the daughter was unmarried also. We hadn't been in the house five minutes when some kind of a vehicle drove up and two young men were ushered into the parlor. Straightway the mother and daughter held a whispered conversation, which closed with an invitation to the sitting room for supper. It was evident the young men callers had been to tea, as they staid in the parlor with "sweet sixteen."

Scarcely had we taken our seats at the table when a howl from the dogs outdoors announced another comer. He seemed to avoid the front door, and knocked at that where our party was just setting to supper. The mother rose to answer the summons, when we were surprised by the daughter opening the parlor door and rushing forward with "Don't git up, mother! Its one of my fellows! Come in Jim; how do you do?"

And Jim entered in response to the cheery salutation. He made himself as comfortable as possible till we had finished supper, when another whispered consultation proved that the "parlor is full as it ort to be," whispered by miss in response to some motherly suggestion. The old gentleman solved the question by inviting us into the kitchen to take a smoke. It was evident that Jim didn't smoke, for he remained in the sitting-room. We should doubtless enjoyed a quiet cigar had not the old lady opened the back, and shouted at the top of her voice: "Come 'round here to the back door!"

It was another young man, and we fancied he looked as if he came in rather late. Two young men within the parlor, one in the sitting room and one in the kitchen.—What should be done? The courting business was getting hot! There was another talk between mother and daughter. It was evident their devices had been exhausted. The old gentleman was called into the corner. He settled the question with a whisper:

"I'll be damned if I'll move again till the sitting-room is full."

Into the sitting-room went number four and we smoked. It was lull ten minutes before the next disturbers came and they entered the kitchen with the air of old acquaintances. We looked anxiously at the host. Taking his pipe from his mouth a single sentence relieved us:

"Them's the widowers! Stick!"

And we "stuck" and smoked on. For the next half hour the girl must have been kept busy. The widowers had certainly a third of her time. It was nine o'clock. We wished to go to bed, and the only bed we had discovered was in the parlor. The old gentleman had divined our wishes and said:

"I'm sorry, gentleman! But this is one of the regular courtin' nights! Them two fellers in the parlor never leave afore midnight, and the widowers allus stay all night. And that ain't the worst of it. Dan'll be here at ten o'clock! I and the boys allus sleep in the haystack Friday nights. Yer welcome to that!"

The parlor, sitting-room and kitchen full we retreated to the haystack. In response to a question on the point the old gentleman said that—

"Friday night its purty bad, but Sunday its wuss. Last Sunday night there was ten on 'em, and the girl is gettin still more and more partikler. The more she gets the more she wants!"

On a haystack, with a stiff breeze driving away the mosquitoes, we heard Dan drive up. One of the last remarks of the old man before we fell asleep was. "Yes, gentleman, courtins' hot in Nebraska!" And we believed him.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON AT THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS.—The Louisville *Courier Journal* says: In connection with the recent visit of the scientists to this city, and the presence of a number of those gentlemen still in our midst, the existence of a great natural curiosity is suggested, which has probably escaped their notice in their explorations in Kentucky, and which will be of interests to them as to other readers:

Some six miles east of Crab Orchard, in Lincoln county, there is a spring known as the "Burning Well," situated at the very base of the Cumberland mountains, and on the banks of a small stream called Dix river. The water in this well is in a constant state of ebullition, and regularly every day, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, overflows. A large quantity of gas is liberated, said to be carbureted hydrogen gas, to which a light being applied, a flame sometimes ten or fifteen feet in height results.

The only peculiary curious feature of this well is the diurnal and infallibly regular overflow, as there are several "burning wells," so-called, in this and other States. One gentleman, who professes to have devoted a good deal of time and attention to the subject, explains this phenomenon on the hypothesis that the rarification of the atmosphere caused by heat relieves the atmospheric pressure upon the water, allowing the gas confined below to make its escape by forcing the water upward. This might be satisfactory but the phenomenon occurs some two hours subsequent to the time of the average highest heat in the coldest months of winter, as in the hottest days of summer, always between the hours mentioned. The phenomenon has been mentioned before, but never with a satisfactory explanation.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa., Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21. 1y.]

"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

PROCLAMATION OF ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the **Second Tuesday of October**, BEING THE 10th DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Blair and Huntingdon, for the office of President Judge.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Elk, for State Senator.

One person for member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the county of Cambria.

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Cambria.

One person for District Attorney of the county of Cambria.

One person for Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for Director of Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county.

One person for County Surveyor of Cambria county.

One person for Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., deceased, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Uring's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Disbrow, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Isaac Gindlesperger, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the village of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Inger, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trees in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the house of August Weigand, in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Ang. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the school House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district compos d of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of the Incline No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 18th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or subordinate officer, or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of the Congress of the United States, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claims the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified voter, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the election district, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowingly, corruptly and fraudulently procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1836:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTIONS 40 AND 41 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 40. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 30th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I also make known the following Act approved the 2d day of June, 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people, at a general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted for in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket headed or endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise, and the words used shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorced on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Sept. 14.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } j20.te.

LANE BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE!
At the old well known stand,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth (late St. Clair) Sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Are now receiving a full assortment of Hardware for the Fall and winter trade. Our recent fire having destroyed all our former stock, we are enabled to offer an

ENTIRE NEW LINE OF GOODS,

BOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES, and which we are prepared to sell at the **lowest possible rates.** Special attention called to our Large Variety of

House Builders' Hardware,
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
House Furnishing Goods,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Meat Cutters, Sleigh Bells, &c.

Liberal arrangements made with Peddlers, and parties having orders for goods in our line. Our wholesale Catalogue mailed to all Dealers desiring it. Send for one! [aug.10.-2m.]

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.

H. CHILDS & CO.
Boots and Shoes
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
H. CHILDS & CO.'S,
123 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

A large Stock of Nailed Brogans, for Miners and Furnace Men, constantly on hand, which we sell from 10 to 20 cents per pair below the usual market rates. [July 27, 1871.-3m.]

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.
WM. P. PATTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
—ALL KINDS OF—
CABINET FURNITURE
Nos. 150 and 152 Linton Street,
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Bureaus,	Cain Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Red Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c.. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

JOHN MALIPHANT,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.
No 93 Market Street,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Western Fish, at..... 8c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at..... 10c. per lb, or 25c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at..... $14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at..... 7.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at..... 3.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at..... 2.00

He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily. Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.
May 27, 1871.-tf.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—OF—
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to secure Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms.

Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to secure as a tenant.

Have you *REAL or PERSONAL PROPERTY* you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞Our terms are reasonable for all service relative to above matters. See "Real Estat Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871.-tf.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.
PRICES REDUCED!
And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU AND TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N.H.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and preserves the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. ap31.

1871. Fall Trade. 1871.
I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples! Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pear Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞*House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike man